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(71) Applicant: **THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY**
[US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).

(72) Inventors: **NODA, Isao**; 1568 Hunter Road, Fairfield, OH 45014 (US). **EDDY, Cynthia, Lee**; 1049 Kentucky Lane, W. Harrison, IN 47060 (US). **RODRIGUEZ, Pedro, Antonio**; 215 Daniel Drive, Sanibel, FL 33967 (US).

(74) Agents: **REED, T., David et al.**; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217-1087 (US).

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(54) Title: A PARTICLE PERFUME DELIVERY SYSTEM

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a fragrance raw material delivery system comprising: A) particles having: i) an average particle size of from about 5 microns; ii) a density of from about 0.9 g/cm³ to about 1.5 g/cm³; and B) a fragrance or fragrance accord component. The fragrance delivery systems of the present invention are suitable for use in delivering a fragrance or fragrance accord to a situs, *inter alia*, fabric in a manner which sustains the delivery of the aesthetic elements while providing a completely vehicle.

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A PARTICLE
PERFUME DELIVERY SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCE

- 5 This Application claims priority to United States Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/216,181 filed July 6, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 10 The present invention relates to delivery of perfumes or fragrances to a situs, preferably to fabric. The systems of the present invention comprise a particulate carrier, preferably a copolymer carrier and a fragrance or perfume.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 15 Humans have used scents and fragrances since antiquity. Originally these aesthetically pleasing materials were commonly isolated in raw form as resins, gums or essential oils from natural sources, *inter alia*, the bark, roots, leaves and fruit of indigenous plants. These resins, gums, and oils were directly applied to the body or diluted with water or other solvent, including in some cases, wine. With the advent of modern chemistry, individual components responsible for the odor properties of these resins, gums and oils were isolated and subsequently
- 20 characterized. Modern perfumery involves the artful compounding of fragrance materials to achieve novel fragrance compositions having defined "characteristics."

- Many modern fragrances are no longer derived from natural sources but are synthesized by modern chemical methods as highly pure fragrance raw materials (FRM). These FRM's are currently formulated to produce fine perfumes, colognes, eau de toilettes, after-shave lotions, and
- 25 other personal fragrance compositions. Those skilled in the art of preparing these fragrance-containing compositions have categorized fragrances into three types based on their relative volatility; top, middle, and base notes. In addition, fragrances are categorized by the odor they produce; some of these descriptors are broad and others are relatively specific. For example, "floral" is a term which connotes odors associated with flowers while the term "lilac" is more
- 30 specific. Descriptors used by those skilled in the art of perfumes and fine fragrances are *inter alia* "rose," "floral," "green," "citrus," "spicy," "honey," and "musk."

 Top, middle, and base notes each serve a different purpose in the blending of fragrances and when properly formulated produce a "balanced fragrance" composition. Based on volatility,

these notes are described by those skilled in the art as: the base notes having the most long lasting aroma; the middle notes, have a medium volatility; and the top notes are the most volatile. Key to successfully formulating a fragrance-containing composition is the precise balance between these three groups of materials producing a fragrance-containing composition that diffuses during its evaporation in a manner which has an aesthetic quality.

It is recognized by those skilled in the art that descriptors which relate to aesthetic perceptions such as "top," "middle" and "base" notes are relative terms. A FRM categorized as a top note by one formulator usually has the identical classification among most other Perfumers. The same is true for the middle and base notes, however, occasionally one formulator may classify a given fragrance raw material as a middle note rather than a top note, or vice versa, but this fact does not diminish the utility of a given compound or its absolute identity. Top, middle and base notes are now combined in a reproducible manner to produce perfumes and fragrances for application to skin, fabric, or for release as air modifiers, all of which have unique and pleasant odor characteristics. Yet apart from this pleasant smell, a perfume or fragrance must meet a number of technical requirements. It must be sufficiently strong, it must be persistent, and it must retain its "essential character" throughout its period of evaporation. It is to these latter two requirements that the present invention is directed.

Due to the uneven rate of evaporation of the components which comprise a perfume or fragrance, the initial scent may be quite different than the aroma perceived several days, or even several hours later. This problem is inadequately solved in many different ways by the user. One method is to "load up" on the perfume initially and rely on the natural evaporation rate to diminish the fragrance to a suitable level several hours later when the desired effect is needed. Another method which is used is to continually renew the fragrance by reapplying small amounts of the perfume to the desired surface at short time intervals. Neither of these solutions is adequate to overcome the diminishing level of top and middle notes over time. In fact, base notes which are present over a protracted period by virtue of their low volatility, begin to accumulate with each "re-freshing" of fragrance. In addition, these remedies are only suitable if the perfume or fragrance is directly applied to the skin or clothing of the user. This system fails for delivery of long term fragrances to targets, *inter alia*, fabric, wherein the fragrance is delivered by way of a unitized dose (most commonly via laundering).

Delivering benefits to fabric, *inter alia*, abrasion control, soil release benefits, softness, has been a goal of laundry formulators. The chief means for achieving a desired benefit is to deliver a material to fabric either reversibly or irreversibly. For example, permanent press

benefits are delivered by reacting the fabric with one or more agents which insure a macroscopic structure to fabric. Those of ordinary skill in the art are aware of the advantages and drawbacks of any system which chemically alters the structure of the fiber itself. Remaining with the concept of permanent press, the term "durable" is used to connote a permanent press benefit
5 which is of longer duration than state of the art or "normal" conditions. These terms connote that benefits or properties which are not inherent in the fabric itself, are at best finite in duration.

Soil release has been obtained by deposition of molecules onto fabric. The molecules are typically very similar to the molecular structure of the fabric on which they are most effect, for example, most soil release agents (SPA's) are terephthalate copolymers which are similar to
10 polyester fabric. These agents work well only like polyester fabrics but are marginal or ineffective on cotton. Many other examples exist wherein the formulator attempts to provide a top layer to the fabric which are molecules of similar structure but which provide a property which enhances the fabric or which are permanently bound to said fabric and which either enhance the fabric (i.e. feel, lubricity, strength) or which modify the fabric itself (i.e., permanent
15 press, fire retardance).

There exists a long felt need in the art for a system which can deliver fragrances, either singly or in the form of accords, to a *situs, inter alia*, fabric, which sustains the level of fragrance and which does not involve the concomitant loss of fragrance raw materials due to inadequate initial delivery. There exists a long felt need in the art for a system which is universal to all
20 fabric types and to all fabric laundry conditions and which does not alter the structure of fabric, rely upon the properties of the fabric material, nor preparation of the fabric by the manufacturer. There is also a long felt need for a delivery system which is universal to fabric, but one which is environmentally benign.

25

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention meets the aforementioned needs in that it has been surprisingly discovered that fragrances, accords, pro-fragrances, and pro-accords can be delivered to a *situs*, preferably to fabric, via a system which does not result in the substantial loss of fragrance raw materials during delivery, and which releases the fragrance ingredients in a controllable manner.
30 In addition, and most importantly, the delivery systems of the present invention afford the use of materials which are readily formed and which are universally compatible to all fabric type and fabric weaves. The advantage provided by this combination provides the formulator with a

unique means for solving the problems which relate to fragrance aesthetics and the delivery thereof.

The co-polymers which comprise the embodiments of the present invention are environmentally compatible, materials which provide an advantage over conventional fragrance delivery systems.

The first aspect of the present invention relates to a fragrance raw material delivery system comprising:

- A) particles having:
 - i) an average particle size sufficient to become entrapped on fabric, preferably from about 5 μ (microns), more preferably from about 10 μ , yet more preferably from about 35 μ , most preferably from about 40 μ to about 300 μ , preferably to about 200 μ , more preferably to about 100 μ , most preferably to about 60 μ ;
 - ii) a density of from about 0.9 g/cm³ to about 1.5 g/cm³, preferably about 1 g/cm³; and
- B) a fragrance or fragrance accord.

The present invention further relates to delivery of fragrance raw material comprising particles by way of entrapment or entrainment of said particle onto fabric.

The present invention relates to a method for delivering fragrance raw materials to fabric, said method comprising the step of applying a single fragrance raw material to the particles of the present invention, and then combining two or more individually "dosed" particles to form a perfume or fragrance accord.

The present invention also relates to compositions which comprise the fragrance delivery systems of the present invention. Said compositions are used to aesthetically enhance articles, *inter alia*, clothing.

The present invention also relates to laundry detergent compositions comprising the fragrance delivery systems of the present invention and to compositions which are used to re-fresh fabric.

A further aspect of the present invention relates to methods for delivering a fragrance or fragrance accord to a situs by contacting the material to be aesthetically enhanced with a composition which comprises the fragrance delivery system of the present invention.

These and other objects, features and advantages will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from a reading of the following detailed description and the appended

claims. All percentages, ratios and proportions herein are by weight, unless otherwise specified. All copolymer compositions defined as mole percent (mol %). Particle sizes are defined as the number average particle diameter. Polymer molecular weights are defined herein as the weight average. All temperatures are in degrees Celsius (°C) unless otherwise specified. All documents
5 cited are in relevant part, incorporated herein by reference.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a system for delivering fragrance raw materials to a *situs*. The preferred *situs* is an irregular surface having pores, openings, or other interstices. A non-
10 limiting example of a preferred situs is fabric which comprises clothing, draperies, towels, linen, and the like.

Those of ordinary skill in the art recognize that fabric may comprise one material, *inter alia*, cotton, rayon, wool, or may be a blend of fabric, *inter alia*, a cotton-synthetic mixture. The artisan, to deliver any benefit to fabric, has commonly used one of several means. Like material
15 will bind to like material. Using this premise, the formulator has employed electrostatic attraction, hydrogen bonding, and other properties related to substantivity to deposit benefit providing compounds or compositions to fabric surfaces. In some instances, these methods have proved effective in providing the consumer with a noticeable benefit, *inter alia*, fabric anti-static *vis à vis* quaternary ammonium compounds.

20 Perfumes, fragrances, accords, and fragrance raw material provide a problem which is not solvable by a fabric modification process or fabric compatibility change. Fragrance raw materials elicit an aesthetic response because of their chemical structure and change to which would modify or obliterate the property altogether. Therefore, fragrance materials must be delivered and released with minimal chemical or physical change. This has been accomplished
25 by the formation of pro-fragrances or pro-perfumes which is not the subject of the present invention.

Unaltered fragrance raw materials have been delivered to fabric by a variety of carriers, *inter alia*, cyclodextrins, zeolites, amorphous silicates, micro-encapsulates all of which are limited as compared to the present invention. Each of these prior art delivery means relates to
30 molecular delivery of fragrance raw materials in contrast to the delivery systems of the present invention. Unlike the particle which comprise the delivery systems of the present invention, a particular cyclodextrin which is loaded with a particular fragrance raw material may not adhere equally to all fabric types, nor will the cyclodextrin be delivered as efficiently to fabric as the

particles of the present invention. Efficiency and the universal means of deploying the systems of the present invention set the present invention apart.

The delivery systems of the present invention rely on the size of the particles and not on an inherent property of the fabric, perfume ingredient, etc. for delivery of the fragrance benefit.

5 Manufacturers which produce fabric rely on machinery and looms which produce a product having relatively uniform pore sizes. The particles of the present invention have a size which is sufficient to be entrapped or entrained by fabric thereby relying on no other fabric property. This system provides a surprisingly universal means for delivering a perfume based aesthetic benefit to fabric.

10 The present invention provides the artisan whose endeavor it is to increase or enhance the relative aesthetics of clothing, furniture, etc., with a means for delivering a perfume or fragrance which is enduring and which serves a long felt need. The nature of the delivery system allows the formulator to provide a controlled release of the fragrance or perfume thereby avoiding the differential levels of fragrance levels which are manifest in the current delivery methods. For
15 example, when fragrances are initially applied by spraying or misting with liquid fragrances, the initial level is very strong. Due to evaporation, the level of fragrance soon diminishes to a level which is un noticed. Thus the differential evaporation of accords (mixtures of fragrance raw materials) not only provides a diminution of fragrance levels but of accord composition.

The systems of the present invention deliver fragrance raw materials in a manner which
20 fill a niche or blind spot in the manner in which perfumes and fragrances are delivered and which provides a surprisingly effective result. The particles of the present invention serve to "carry" or "deliver" fragrances to a situs. The particles of the present invention in addition to the advantages, deliver aesthetic benefits in a surprising manner. The particles of the present invention are polymers or copolymers which are comprised of semi-crystalline or amorphous,
25 "plastic" materials. Providing a rigidity necessary to withstand processing, delivery, and mechanical stresses, the particles comprise a hydrophobic portion into which fragrance raw materials are easily absorbed and released therefrom while providing a hydrophobic barrier to premature extraction by the laundry liquor. In addition, each particle has the capacity to transfer from 2% to 50% of its mass in fragrance raw materials.

30 The particles are delivered to a *situs*, preferably fabric, by means of entrapment or entrainment. This is accomplished by providing a particle having a size greater than the average porosity of fabric. In addition, the particles are carried and sustained by water without the water

leaching out or extracting the fragrance raw materials. For example, residual water from the application of said particles, for example, laundry liquor, can help sustain the particle onto fabric.

The preferred particles of the present invention have their average diameter size defined in microns, the term "microns" and the symbol " μ " being used herein interchangeably and standing for the same scalar value. The particle of the present invention have a size sufficient to become entrapped, that is a size large enough to become entrapped by fabric, preferably the particles have an average size of from about 5 μ (microns), more preferably from about 10 μ , yet more preferably from about 35 μ , most preferably from about 40 μ to about 300 μ , preferably to about 200 μ , more preferably to about 100 μ , most preferably to about 60 μ . Other particle parameters and characteristics will be laid forth herein below.

One key embodiment of the present invention relates to the sustained release of fragrance on fabric wherein said particles are delivered via fully formulated laundry detergent compositions. Typically fragrances are delivered to fabric "through the wash." However, this method fails for several reasons: the solubility of the fragrance raw materials for water result in much of the fragrance being carried away during the wash, the volatility of FRM's during automatic clothes drying. Each of these intrusions not only results in a diminished level of ingredients but a loss of fragrance "balance." The present invention provides a carrier component which insures a high delivery rate of fragrance raw materials as well as the integrity of the fragrance character itself. Also, the carrier is so there is no worry when large amounts of material is used and released to the environment. This is especially true if the systems of the present invention are employed by a manufacturer who wishes to provide an initial aesthetic fragrance benefit to an article of manufacture.

Particles

The particles which comprise the fragrance delivery systems of the present invention comprise an polymer or copolymer which can suitably absorb and deliver the fragrance benefits described herein to fabric. The polymers or copolymers can comprise an monomeric units provided the resulting polymer has the ability to carry one or more fragrance raw materials to a fabric and release said materials once delivered. For the purposes of the present invention the term "copolymer" and the term "polymer" are used interchangeably to indicate the material which comprises the particles of the present invention.

The perfume delivery particles of the present invention comprise any polymer or copolymer which is biodegradable. Non-limiting examples of polymers include:

- a) vinyl aromatic monomers including styrene, α -methylstyrene, 3,4-dimethylstyrene, 4-methylstyrene, 2-chlorostyrene, 3-methylstyrene, 3-chlorostyrene, 4-methoxystyrene, 4-chloro-3-methylstyrene, 2-hydroxymethylstyrene, 3-(*tert*-butyl)styrene, 4-chloro-3-methylstyrene, 2,4-dichlorostyrene, 4-ethylstyrene, 2,6-dichlorostyrene, 4-ethoxystyrene, 1-vinylnaphthalene, vinyltoluene, 2-vinylpyridine, 4-vinylpyridine, 2-vinylnaphthalene, 1- α -methylvinyl naphthalene, 2- α -methylvinyl naphthalene, 1,2-diphenyl-4-methylhexene-1, 3,5-diethylstyrene, 2-ethyl-4-benzylstyrene, 4-phenylstyrene, 4-*p*-tolylstyrene, 2,4-divinyltoluene, 4,5-dimethyl-1-vinylnaphthalene, divinyl benzene, styrene sulfonic acid, vinylbenzoic acid, and 4-(*tert*-butyl)styrene;
- b) acryl monomers including ethyl acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, *iso*-decyl acrylate, *iso*-propyl acrylate, phenyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, norbornyl acrylate, *iso*-butyl acrylate, *iso*-bornyl acrylate, hexyl acrylate, alkylthioalkyl acrylates, *tert*-butyl acrylate, alkoxyalkyl acrylates, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, methoxyethyl acrylate, nonyl acrylate, ethoxyethyl acrylate, lauryl acrylate, acrylonitrile, stearyl acrylate, dialkylacrylamide, methyl acrylate, pentyl acrylate, hexyl acrylate, 3,3-dimethoxypropyl acrylate, 3-methacryloxypropyl acrylate, 2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl acrylate, ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate, 4-fluorophenyl acrylate, 2-methacryloxyethyl acrylate, propyl vinyl ketone ethyl 2-chloroacrylate, 2-(1-propenyl)oxyethyl acrylate, allyl acrylate, acrylic acid, β -methylacrylic acid (crotonic acid), α -phenylacrylic acid, N,N-dimethyl acrylamide, glyceryl acrylate, α -cyanoacrylic acid, hydroxyethyl acrylate, sorbyl acrylate, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl acrylate, hydroxymethyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxybutyl acrylate, acrylamide, methylol acrylamide, gamma trimethoxy silyl propyl acrylate, isocyanato ethyl acrylate, *tert*-butyl amino ethyl acrylate, diethylamino ethyl acrylate, 2-phenoxyethyl acrylate, phenylbutyl acrylate, benzyl acrylate, acrylonitrile, glycidyl acrylate, octyl acrylate, 2-carboxyethyl acrylate, 2-sulfoethyl acrylate, N-methoxy methylol acrylamide, and N-butoxy methylol acrylamide;
- c) methacryl monomers including methyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate, octyl methacrylate, *n*-propyl methacrylate, *iso*-octyl methacrylate, *iso*-propyl methacrylate, decyl methacrylate, *n*-butyl methacrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, *sec*-butyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, *tert*-butyl methacrylate, norbornyl methacrylate, *n*-amyl methacrylate, *iso*-bornyl methacrylate, *iso*-amyl methacrylate, methacrylonitrile, hexyl methacrylate, diallylmethacrylamides, pentyl methacrylate,

- 5 nonyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate, 2-acetoxyethyl methacrylate, *p*-tolyl methacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, 3-methoxypropyl methacrylate, 2(1-propenyl)oxylethyl methacrylate, 2-(trimethyloloxo)ethyl methacrylate, allyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid, glyceryl methacrylate, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate, sorbyl methacrylate, hydroxybutyl methacrylate, hydroxymethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, methacrylamide, isocyanato ethyl methacrylate, methylol methacrylamide, gamma trimethoxy silyl propyl methacrylate, *tert*-butyl amino ethyl methacrylate, diethylamino ethyl methacrylate, phenyl methacrylate, methacrylonitrile, glycidyl methacrylate, dodecyl methacrylate, 2-carboxyethyl methacrylate, 2-sulfoethyl methacrylate, and 2-phosphonoethyl methacrylate;
- 10 d) conjugated diene monomers including 1,3-butadiene, isoprene, 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene, 1,3-pentadiene, 2-methyl-6-methylene-2,7-octadiene (myrcene), 2-methyl-3-ethyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-methyl-3-ethyl-1,3-pentadiene, 1,3-hexadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-hexadiene, 1,3-heptadiene, 3-methyl-1,3-heptadiene, 1,3-octadiene, 3-butyl-1,3-octadiene, 3,4-dimethyl-1,3-hexadiene, 3-*n*-propyl-1,3-pentadiene, 4,5-diethyl-1,3-octadiene, 2,4-diethyl-1,3-butadiene, 2,3-di-*n*-propyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-methyl-3-*iso*-propyl-1,3-butadiene, piperylene, methylpentadiene, phenylbutadiene, isoprene (2-methyl-1,3-butadiene), 2-ethyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-propyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-butyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-pentyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-hexyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-heptyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-octyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-nonyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-decyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-dodecyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-tetradecyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-hexadecyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-isoamyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-phenyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-pentadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-hexadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-heptadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-octadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-nonyldiene, 2-methyl-1,3-decyldiene, and 2-methyl-1,3-dodecyldiene;
- 15 20 25 e) polymers and co-polymers comprising miscellaneous monomers including tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ethers), 2-methacryloxyethyl linoleate, diallyl maleate, diallyl fumarate, diallyl phthalate, 2-(3-isopropenylphenyl)-2-isocyanatopropane, vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl butanoate, 3-butenic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-propane sulfonic acid (AMPS), methallyl sulfonic acid, vinyl sulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-propane phosphonic acid (AMPS), vinyl phosphonic acid, vinyl pyridine, methylene malononitrile, ethylene, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, propylene, chloroprene, vinyl chloride, vinyl bromide,
- 30

- vinyl fluoride, vinylidene chloride, methyl vinyl ether, vinyl naphthalene, polyethylene terephthalate esters, polybutylene terephthalate esters, polyamides (i.e. Nylon), 2-vinyl pyrrole, 3-vinyl pyrrole, 2-vinyl oxazole, 4-vinyl oxazole, 2-vinyl thiazole, 4-vinyl thiazole, 2-vinyl imidazole, 4-vinyl imidazole, 3-vinyl pyrazole, 4-vinyl pyrazole, 3-vinyl pyridazine, 4-vinyl pyridazine, 3-vinyl isoxazole, 4-vinyl isoxazole, 3-vinyl isothiazole, 4-vinyl isothiazole, 2-vinyl pyrimidine, 4-vinyl pyrimidine, 5-vinyl pyrimidine, 2-vinyl pyrazine, isobutene, vinyl N-alkylpyrroles, N-vinyl pyrrolidones, maleic acid, itaconic acid, maleic anhydride, β -acryloxy propionic acid, cinnamic acid, *p*-chloro cinnamic acid, 1-carboxy-4-phenyl-1,3-butadiene, citraconic acid, mesaconic acid, glutaconic acid, aconitic acid, fumaric acid, tricarboxy ethylene, methylene malononitrile, itaconic anhydride, methacryol isocyanate; polysaccharides, *inter alia*, starch, chitin, carboxymethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate; proteins, poly peptides;
- f) polymers or copolymers comprising silicon containing monomers, including pentamethyldisiloxanylpropyl methacrylate, heptamethyltrisiloxanylethyl acrylate, phenyltetramethyldisiloxanylethyl acrylate, *iso*-butylhexamethyltrisiloxanylpropyl methacrylate, methyldi(trimethylsiloxy)-methacryloxymethylsilane, *n*-propyloctamethyltetrasiloxanyl propyl methacrylate, *tert*-butyltetramethyl-disiloxanylethylacrylate, *n*-pentylhexamethyltrisiloxanylmethyl methacrylate, vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyl-tris (2-methoxy-ethoxy) silane, 3-acryloxyethyltrimethoxysilane, 3-acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-acryloxypropylmethylmethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropylmethyldiethoxysilane, and 3-methacryloxypropyltriethoxysilane; and
- g) mixtures thereof.

The particle once formed and once having the fragrance raw material carrier properties suitable for executing delivery of the fragrance or fragrance accord, does not need to be further adjusted or adapted by the formulator. Because the particles of the present invention are entrapped or entrained onto the surface of the *situs*, *inter alia*, fabric, formulation and particle delivery issues relating to substantivity, affinity, or other variables important to insuring deposition and adherence of the particles to the *situs*, can be abrogated by the formulator. Unlike other carrier particles, *inter alia*, zeolites, amorphous clays and silicates, the particles of the present invention are delivered to the *situs* where they remain until removed by dislodging, i.e. by laundering with water.

Fragrance Component

The second essential ingredient according to the present invention relates to fragrances and perfumes which are delivered via the systems of the present invention. The compounds which comprise the fragrance component consist of:

- 5 i) fragrance raw materials, *inter alia*, aldehydes, ketones, alcohols, esters, ethers, nitriles, terpenes, which are the aesthetic odor constituents of fragrances and perfumes;
- ii) pro-fragrance raw materials, *inter alia*, orthoesters, acetals, ketals, which are capable of breaking down over time to controllably release one or more fragrance raw materials; and
- 10 iii) optionally, carriers, diluents, and the like which may serve to assist in delivering, stabilizing, or otherwise insuring fragrance integrity.

For the purposes of the present invention the terms "perfume" and "fragrance" are essentially synonymous and are used collectively or interchangeably throughout the present specification and are taken to mean the more concentrated forms of fragrance-containing
15 compositions. Aspects of the present invention which apply to "perfumes" will therefore apply equally to "fragrances" and vice versa. The present invention relates to perfume and fragrance delivery compositions having scent or odor longevity benefits wherein these benefits are achieved by controllably releasing the fragrance components that comprise the perfume or fragrance.

Perfumes and fragrances typically comprise components which react with human
20 olfactory sites resulting in what is known as "fragrance." Typical molecules which comprise perfume fragrances are linear and cyclic alkenes (i.e., terpenes), primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols, nitriles, ethers, saturated and unsaturated aldehydes, esters, ketones, and mixtures thereof. Each of these perfume fragrances can be classified according to its volatility into one of three categories; "top note," "middle note," and "base note."

25 For the purposes of the present invention "top note" fragrances are defined as "fragrances having a high vapor pressure, and when applied to a paper sachet, vaporization takes place within 2 hours, and no scent remains; essentially, the initial impression of the perfume formulation is provided by top notes."

30 For the purposes of the present invention "middle note" fragrances are defined as "fragrances having a medium vapor pressure, and when applied to a paper sachet, the scent remains from about 2 to about 6 hours; essentially, middle notes provide the skeleton of the perfume formulation."

For the purposes of the present invention "base note" fragrances are defined as "fragrances having a low vapor pressure and high retentivity, and when applied to a paper sachet, the scent remains for more than about 6 hours; essentially, base notes provide the characteristic of the perfume formulation.

5 The terms "top note," "middle note," and "base note" are well recognized by those skilled in the art of fragrance-containing compositions. However, reference to a specific fragrance raw material as a "top note" within the present invention does mean that others skilled in the art of fragrance-containing compositions may not categorized the same ingredient as a "middle note." The same applies to fragrance raw materials referred to as "middle notes" and "base notes."

10 Fragrance Raw Materials and Accords

Mixtures of fragrance materials are known by those skilled in the art of fragrances and perfumes as "accords." The term "accord" as used herein is defined as "a mixture of two or more 'fragrance raw materials' which are artfully combined to impart a pleasurable scent, odor, essence, or fragrance characteristic." For the purposes of the present invention "fragrance raw materials" are herein defined as compounds having a molecular weight of at least 100 g/mol and which are useful in imparting an odor, fragrance, essence, or scent either alone or in combination with other "fragrance raw materials."

Typically "fragrance raw materials" comprise *inter alia* alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, nitriles, and alkenes such as terpenes. A listing of common "fragrance raw materials" can be found in various reference sources, for example, "Perfume and Flavor Chemicals," Vols. I and II; Steffen Arctander Allured Pub. Co. (1994) and "Perfumes: Art, Science and Technology"; Müller, P. M. and Lamparsky, D., Blackie Academic and Professional (1994) both incorporated herein by reference.

Non-limiting examples of alcohols which are suitable for use as fragrance raw materials or which are suitably released by the hydrolysis of the pro-fragrances or pro-accords of the present invention include 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-methanol (Floralol), 2,4-dimethyl cyclohexane methanol (Dihydrofloralol), 5,6-dimethyl-1-methylethenyl-bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2-methanol (Arbozol), 2,4,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-methanol (Isocyclogeraniol), 4-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexanemethanol (Mayol), α -3,3-trimethyl-2-norborane 1,1-dimethyl-1-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)methanol, 2-phenylethanol, 2-cyclohexyl ethanol, 2-(o-methylphenyl)-ethanol, 2-(m-methylphenyl)ethanol, 2-(p-methylphenyl)ethanol, 6,6-dimethylbicyclo-[3.1.1]hept-2-ene-2-ethanol (nopol), 2-(4-methylphenoxy)ethanol, 3,3-dimethyl- Δ^2 - β -norbornane ethanol, 2-methyl-2-cyclohexyl-ethanol, 1-(4-isopropylcyclohexyl)-ethanol, 1-phenylethanol, 1,1-

dimethyl-2-phenyl-ethanol, 1,1-dimethyl-2-(4-methyl-phenyl)ethanol, 1-phenylpropanol, 3-phenylpropanol, 2-phenylpropanol (Hydrotropic Alcohol), 2-(cyclododecyl)propan-1-ol (Hydroxy-ambran), 2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propan-1-ol (Majantol), 2-methyl-3-phenylpropanol, 3-phenyl-2-propen-1-ol (cinnamyl alcohol), 2-methyl-3-phenyl-2-propen-1-ol (methyl-cinnamyl alcohol), α -n-pentyl-3-phenyl-2-propen-1-ol (α -amyl-cinnamyl alcohol), ethyl-3-hydroxy-3-phenyl propionate, 2-(4-methylphenyl)-2-propanol, 3-methylbutanol, 3-(4-methylcyclohex-3-ene)butanol, 2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)butanol, 2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethylcyclopent-3-enyl)-2-buten-1-ol, 3-methyl-2-buten-1-ol, 2-methyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol, 3-hydroxy-2-butanone, ethyl 3-hydroxybutyrate, 4-phenyl-3-buten-2-ol, 2-methyl-4-phenylbutan-2-ol, 4-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)butan-2-one, 4-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)butan-2-one, *cis*-3-pentenol, 3-methyl-pentanol, 3-methyl-3-penten-1-ol, 2-methyl-4-phenylpentanol (Pamplefleur), 3-methyl-5-phenylpentanol (Phenoxanol), 2-methyl-5-phenylpentanol, 2-methyl-5-(2,3-dimethyltricyclo[2.2.1.0(2,6)]hept-3-yl)-2-penten-1-ol (santalol), 4-methyl-1-phenyl-2-pentanol, (1-methyl-bicyclo[2.1.1]hepten-2-yl)-2-methylpent-1-en-3-ol, 3-methyl-1-phenylpentan-3-ol, 1,2-dimethyl-3-(1-methylethenyl)cyclopentan-1-ol, 2-isopropyl-5-methyl-2-hexenol, *cis*-3-hexen-1-ol, *trans*-2-hexen-1-ol, 2-isopropenyl-4-methyl-4-hexen-1-ol (Lavandulol), 2-ethyl-2-prenyl-3-hexenol, 1-hydroxymethyl-4-iso-propenyl-1-cyclohexene (Dihydrocuminy alcohol), 1-methyl-4-isopropenylcyclohex-6-en-2-ol (carvenol), 6-methyl-3-isopropenylcyclohexan-1-ol, 1-methyl-4-iso-propenylcyclohexan-3-ol, 4-isopropyl-1-methylcyclohexan-3-ol, 4-tert-butylcyclo-hexanol, 2-tert-butylcyclo-hexanol, 2-tert-butyl-4-methylcyclohexanol, 4-isopropyl-cyclohexanol, 4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-3-cyclohexen-1-ol, 2-(5,6,6-trimethyl-2-norbornyl)cyclohexanol, isobornyl-cyclohexanol, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexanol, 1-methyl-4-isopropylcyclohexan-3-ol, 1,2-dimethyl-3-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexan-1-ol, heptanol, 2,4-dimethylheptan-1-ol, 2,4-dimethyl-2,6-heptandienol, 6,6-dimethyl-2-oxymethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene (myrtenol), 4-methyl-2,4-heptadien-1-ol, 3,4,5,6,6-pentamethyl-2-heptanol, 3,6-dimethyl-3-vinyl-5-hepten-2-ol, 6,6-dimethyl-3-hydroxy-2-methylenebicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 1,7,7-trimethyl-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-ol, 2,6-dimethylheptan-2-ol, 2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[1.3.3]heptan-2-ol, octanol, 2-octenol, 2-methyloctan-2-ol, 2-methyl-6-methylene-7-octen-2-ol (myrcenol), 7-methyloctan-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-6-octenol, 3,7-dimethyl-7-octenol, 3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-ol (citronellol), 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol (geraniol), 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol (nerol), 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol (linalool), 3,7-dimethyloctan-1-ol (pelargol), 3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol (tetrahydrolinalool), 2,4-octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-3-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-7-octen-2-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-5,7-octadien-2-ol, 4,7-dimethyl-4-vinyl-6-

octen-3-ol, 3-methyloctan-3-ol, 2,6-dimethyloctan-2-ol, 2,6-dimethyloctan-3-ol, 3,6-dimethyloctan-3-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-7-octen-2-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-octadien-2-ol (muguol), 3-methyl-1-octen-3-ol, 7-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-octanal, 3-nonanol, 2,6-nonadien-1-ol, cis-6-nonen-1-ol, 6,8-dimethylnonan-2-ol, 3-(hydroxymethyl)-2-nonanone, 2-nonen-1-ol, 2,4-nonadien-1-ol,
 5 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-nonadien-3-ol, decanol, 9-decenol, 2-benzyl-m-dioxa-5-ol, 2-decen-1-ol, 2,4-decadien-1-ol, 4-methyl-3-decen-5-ol, 3,7,9-trimethyl-1,6-decadien-3-ol (isobutylinalol), undecanol, 2-undecen-1-ol, 10-undecen-1-ol, 2-dodecen-1-ol, 2,4-dodecadien-1-ol, 2,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-dodecatrien-1-ol (farnesol), 3,7,11-trimethyl-1,6,10,-dodecatrien-3-ol, 3,7,11,15-tetramethylhexadec-2-en-1-ol (phytol), 3,7,11,15-tetramethylhexadec-1-en-3-ol (isophytol),
 10 benzyl alcohol, p-methoxy benzyl alcohol (anisyl alcohol), *para*-cymen-7-ol (cuminy alcohol), 4-methyl benzyl alcohol, 3,4-methylenedioxy benzyl alcohol, methyl salicylate, benzyl salicylate, *cis*-3-hexenyl salicylate, n-pentyl salicylate, 2-phenylethyl salicylate, n-hexyl salicylate, 2-methyl-5-isopropylphenol, 4-ethyl-2-methoxyphenol, 4-allyl-2-methoxyphenol (eugenol), 2-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl)phenol (isoeugenol), 4-allyl-2,6-dimethoxy-phenol, 4-tert-butylphenol, 2-ethoxy-4-methylphenol, 2-methyl-4-vinylphenol, 2-isopropyl-5-methylphenol (thymol), pentyl-*ortho*-hydroxy benzoate, ethyl 2-hydroxy-benzoate, methyl 2,4-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethylbenzoate, 3-hydroxy-5-methoxy-1-methylbenzene, 2-tert-butyl-4-methyl-1-hydroxybenzene, 1-ethoxy-2-hydroxy-4-propenylbenzene, 4-hydroxytoluene, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, 2-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, decahydro-2-naphthol, 2,5,5-trimethyl-octahydro-2-naphthol, 1,3,3-trimethyl-2-norbornanol (fenchol), 3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-2,4-dimethyl-4,7-methano-1H-inden-5-ol, 3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-3,4-dimethyl-4,7-methano-1H-inden-5-ol, 2-methyl-2-vinyl-5-(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)tetrahydrofuran, β -caryophyllene alcohol, and mixtures thereof.

Non-limiting examples of esters which are suitable for use as fragrance raw materials or which are suitably released by the hydrolysis of the pro-fragrances or pro-accords of the present
 25 invention include geranyl formate, citronellyl formate, phenylethyl formate, phenoxyethyl formate, *trans*-2-hexenyl formate, *cis*-3-hexenyl formate, *cis*-6-nonenyl formate, 9-decenyl formate, 3,5,5-trimethylhexyl formate, 3-methyl-5-phenyl-pentanyl formate, 6-methylheptan-2-yl formate, 4-(2,2,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-yl formate, 3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-4-penten-2-yl formate, 4-isopropylcyclohexyleth-2-yl formate, 6,8-dimethylnonan-2-yl formate, decahydro- β -naphthyl formate, 4-isopropylcyclohexylmethyl
 30 formate, linalyl formate, lavandulyl formate, citronellyl formate, α -terpinyl formate, nopyl formate, isobornyl formate, bornyl formate, isobornyl formate, guaiyl formate, 2-*tert*-butylcyclohexyl formate, 4-*tert*-butylcyclohexyl formate, decahydro- β -naphthyl formate, menthyl

formate, p-menthanyl formate, neryl formate, cinnamyl formate, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, isoamyl acetate, hexyl acetate, 3,5,5-trimethylhexyl acetate, geranyl acetate, citronellyl acetate, phenylethyl acetate, phenoxyethyl acetate, *trans*-2-hexenyl acetate, *cis*-3-hexenyl acetate, *cis*-6-nonenyl acetate, 9-decenyl acetate, 3-methyl-5-phenylpentanyl acetate, 6-methyl-heptan-2-yl acetate, 4-(2,2,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-yl acetate, 3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-4-penten-2-yl acetate, decahydro- β -naphthyl acetate, menthyl acetate, benzyl acetate, 4-isopropylcyclohexyleth-2-yl acetate, 6,8-dimethylnonan-2-yl acetate, 1-phenylethyl acetate, 4-isopropylcyclo-hexylmethyl acetate, linalyl acetate, lavandulyl acetate, citronellyl acetate, α -terpinyl acetate, nopyl acetate, isobornyl acetate, bornyl acetate, isobornyl acetate, guaiyl acetate, 2-*tert*-butylcyclohexyl acetate, 4-*tert*-butylcyclohexyl acetate, decahydro- β -naphthyl acetate, menthyl acetate, p-menthanyl acetate, neryl acetate, cinnamyl acetate, ethyl propionate, ethyl butyrate, butyl butyrate, isoamyl butyrate, hexyl butyrate, *cis*-3-hexenyl butyrate, *cis*-3-hexenyl isobutyrate, ethyl isovalerate, 2-methylbutyrate, ethyl hexanoate, 2-propenyl hexanoate, ethyl heptanoate, 2-propenyl heptanoate, ethyl octanoate, ethyl 2-*trans*-4-*cis*-decadienoate, methyl 2-nonynoate, benzyl propionate, benzyl isovalerate, phenylethyl isobutyrate, phenylethyl isovalerate, α,α -dimethyl phenylethyl butyrate, methyl benzoate, hexyl benzoate, benzyl benzoate, ethyl phenylacetate, geranyl phenylacetate, 1-phenylethyl phenylacetate, methyl cinnamate, benzyl cinnamate, phenylethyl cinnamate, geranyl propionate, geranyl isobutyrate, geranyl isovalerate, linalyl propionate, linalyl butyrate, linalyl isobutyrate, citronellyl propionate, citronellyl isobutyrate, citronellyl isovalerate, citronellyl tiglate, allyl 3-cyclohexylpropionate, methyl dihydrojasmonate, methyl 2-hexyl-3-oxocyclopentane-carboxylate, and mixtures thereof.

Non-limiting examples of aldehydes which are suitable for use as fragrance raw materials or which are suitably released by the hydrolysis of the pro-fragrances or pro-accords of the present invention include phenylacetaldehyde, p-methyl phenylacetaldehyde, p-isopropyl phenylacetaldehyde, methylnonyl acetaldehyde, phenylpropanal, 3-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)-2-methyl propanal (Lilial), 3-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)-propanal (Bourgeonal), 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal (Canthoxal), 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropanal (Cymal), 3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-methylpropanal (Helional), 3-(4-ethylphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanal (Floralozone), phenylbutanal, 3-methyl-5-phenylpentanal, hexanal, *trans*-2-hexenal, *cis*-hex-3-enal, heptanal, *cis*-4-heptenal, 2-ethyl-2-heptenal, 2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenal (Melonal), 2,4-heptadienal, octanal, 2-octenal, 3,7-dimethyloctanal, 3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-al, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-al, 3,7-dimethyl-6-octenal (citronellal), 3,7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctan-1-

al (hydroxy citronellal), nonanal, 6-nonenal, 2,4-nonadienal, 2,6-nonadienal, decanal, 2-methyl decanal, 4-decenal, 9-decenal, 2,4-decadienal, undecanal, 2-methyldecanal, 2-methylundecanal, 2,6,10-trimethyl-9-undecenal (Adoxal), undec-10-enyl aldehyde, undec-8-enanal, dodecanal, tridecanal, tetradecanal, anisaldehyde, bourgenonal, cinnamic aldehyde, α -amylcinnam-aldehyde, α -hexyl cinnamaldehyde, methoxy-cinnamaldehyde, isocyclocitral, citronellyl oxyacet-aldehyde, corticalaldehyde, cumminic aldehyde, cyclamen aldehyde, florhydral, heliotropin, hydrotropic aldehyde, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, benzaldehyde, p-methyl benzaldehyde, 3,4-dimethoxybenzaldehyde, 3- and 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-pentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde (Lyrall), 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde (Triplal), 1-methyl-3-(4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexencarboxaldehyde (Vernaldehyde), p-methylphenoxyacetaldehyde (Xi aldehyde), and mixtures thereof.

Non-limiting examples of ketones which are suitable for use as fragrance raw materials or which are suitably released by the hydrolysis of the pro-fragrances or pro-accords of the present invention include α -damascone, β -damascone, δ -damascone, β -damascenone, muscone, 6,7-dihydro-1,1,2,3,3-pentamethyl-4(5H)-indanone (cashmeran), *cis*-jasmone, dihydrojasmone, α -ionone, β -ionone, dihydro- β -ionone, γ -methyl ionone, α -*iso*-methyl ionone, 4-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-2-one, 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)butan-2-one, methyl β -naphthyl ketone, methyl cedryl ketone, 6-acetyl-1,1,2,4,4,7-hexamethyltetralin (tonalid), *l*-carvone, 5-cyclohexadecen-1-one, acetophenone, decatone, 2-[2-(4-methyl-3-cyclohexenyl-1-yl)propyl]cyclopentan-2-one, 2-*sec*-butylcyclohexanone, β -dihydro ionone, allyl ionone, α -irone, α -cetone, α -irisone, acetanisole, geranyl acetone, 1-(2-methyl-5-isopropyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-1-propanone, acetyl diisoamylene, methyl cyclocitronene, 4-*t*-pentyl cyclohexanone, p-*t*-butylcyclohexanone, o-*i*-butylcyclohexanone, ethyl amyl ketone, ethyl pentyl ketone, menthone, methyl-7,3-dihydro-2H-1,5-benzodioxepine-3-one, fenchone, and mixtures thereof.

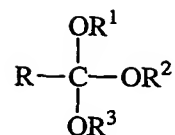
25 Pro-fragrances and Pro-accords

In addition to fragrance raw materials, pro-fragrances and pro-accords may be suitably delivered by the copolymer carriers of the present invention. The use of pro-fragrances and pro-accords by the formulator can enhance the enduring nature of a fragrance delivered to a *situs*.

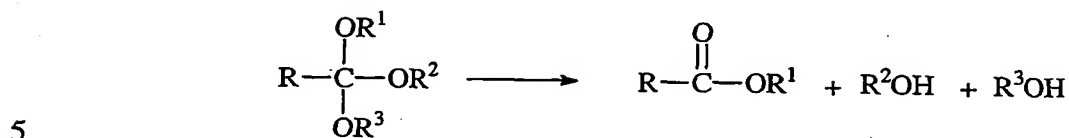
The following are non-limiting examples of pro-fragrances and pro-accords.

30 i) Orthoesters:

Orthoesters having the general formula:



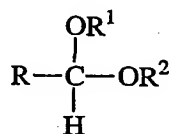
wherein hydrolysis of the orthoester releases fragrance raw material components according to the following scheme:



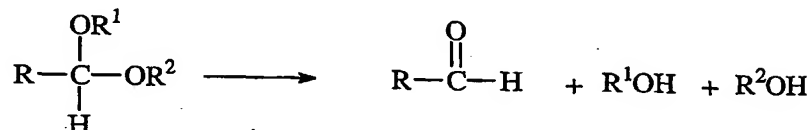
wherein the ester and alcohols are fragrance raw materials.

ii) Acetals:

Acetals having the general formula:



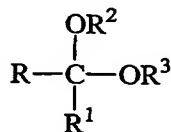
10 wherein hydrolysis of the acetal releases fragrance raw material components according to the following scheme:



wherein the aldehyde and alcohols are fragrance raw materials.

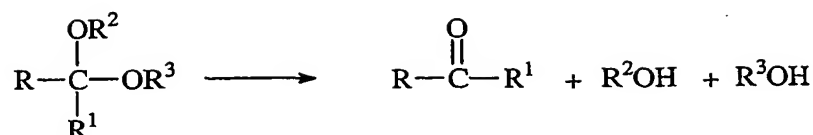
15 iii) Ketals:

Ketals having the general formula:



wherein hydrolysis of the ketal releases fragrance raw material components according to the following scheme:

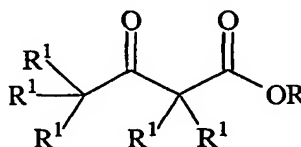
20



wherein the ketone and alcohols are fragrance raw materials.

iv) β -Ketoesters:

β -Ketoesters having the general formula:



wherein hydrolysis of the β -ketoesters releases a fragrance raw material alcohol ROH.

Other non-limiting examples of pro-fragrances and pro-accords include β -amino ketones, oxazolidines, tetrahydro-1,3-oxazines, thiazolidines, tetrahydro-1,3-thiazines, orthocarbonates, and mixtures thereof.

Non-limiting examples of orthoester pro-fragrances or pro-accords according to the present invention are tris-geranyl orthoformate, tris(*cis*-3-hexen-1-yl) orthoformate, tris(phenylethyl) orthoformate, bis(citronellyl) ethyl orthoacetate, tris(citronellyl) orthoformate, tris(*cis*-6-nonenyl) orthoformate, tris(phenoxyethyl) orthoformate, tris(geranyl, neryl) orthoformate (70:30 geranyl:neryl), tris(9-decenyl) orthoformate, tris(3-methyl-5-phenylpentanyl) orthoformate, tris(6-methylheptan-2-yl) orthoformate, tris([4-(2,2,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-yl] orthoformate, tris[3-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-4-penten-2-yl] orthoformate, trismenthyl orthoformate, tris(4-isopropylcyclohexylethyl-2-yl) orthoformate, tris(6,8-dimethylnonan-2-yl) orthoformate, tris-phenylethyl orthoacetate, tris(*cis*-3-hexen-1-yl) orthoacetate, tris(*cis*-6-nonenyl) orthoacetate, tris-citronellyl orthoacetate, bis(geranyl) benzyl orthoacetate, tris(geranyl) orthoacetate, tris(4-isopropylcyclohexylmethyl) orthoacetate, tris(benzyl) orthoacetate, tris(2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenyl) orthoacetate, bis(*cis*-3-hexen-1-yl) amyl orthoacetate, and neryl citronellyl ethyl orthobutyrate.

A description of pro-fragrances and pro-accords suitable for use in the systems of the present invention are encompassed in U.S. 5,710,122 Sivik et al., issued January 20, 1998; U.S. 5,744,435 Hartman et al., issued April 25, 1998; U.S. 5,756,827 Sivik, issued May 26, 1998; U.S. 5,919,752 Morelli et al., issued July 6, 1999; U.S. 5,958,870 Declercq et al., issued September 28, 1999; U.S. 6,013,618 Morelli et al., issued January 11, 2000; all of which are incorporated

herein by reference. Suitable means for preparing β -ketoesters is found in U.S. 5,965,767 Sivik et al., issued October 12, 1999 incorporated herein by reference.

FRAGRANCE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

The fragrance delivery systems according to the present invention comprise:

- 5 A) a copolymer component, and
 B) a fragrance component.

However, there are many embodiments or methods for delivering fragrance raw materials to a *situs* which can utilize the surprising discoveries of the present invention which are not related to laundry detergent compositions. For example, because the particles of the present
10 invention are entrapped or entrained onto the material which comprises the *situs*, there is no requirement that the particle have a certain degree of substantivity, reactivity with, or affinity for the surface onto which they are deposited. This is unlike other carrier particles which can lead the formulator into a quagmire of balancing carrier affinity for the site of delivery with properties which allow for efficient and releasable absorption of the fragrance raw materials onto said
15 particle. A single universal particle can sustain the delivery of all fragrance raw materials which a formulator may wish to deliver.

One embodiment of this universal particle relates to the fact the particles themselves are polymers comprised of one or more monomers which result in a "plastic," semi-crystalline or amorphous material having a hydrophobic portion into which the fragrance raw materials may
20 partition. All things being equal and not wishing to be limited by theory, the release from a unit particle will be controlled by, *inter alia*, the partition coefficient of the fragrance raw material for the particle and the atmosphere. To this end the formulator may prepare particles each of which comprise a single fragrance raw material. The formulator may combine different particles and allow the fragrances to be released at the situs, thereby forming a perfume or fragrance accord as
25 the fragrance raw materials are being released.

The formulator may also pre-form the accord and deliver it to a particle whereby each particle delivers the full perfume accord.

The following are non-limiting examples of fragrance components according to the present invention.

- 30 i) from about 0.1%, preferably from about 0.5%, more preferably from about 1%, yet more preferably from about 5%, most preferably from about 10% to about 100%, preferably to about 75%, more preferably to about 50% by weight, of at least one fragrance raw material, said fragrance raw material selected from the

group consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, ethers, terpenes, nitriles, and mixtures thereof; and

ii) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

Another preferred fragrance component according to the present invention comprises:

- 5 i) from about 0.1%, preferably from about 0.5%, more preferably from about 1%, yet more preferably from about 5%, most preferably from about 10% to about 100%, preferably to about 75%, more preferably to about 50% by weight, of at least one fragrance raw material, said fragrance raw material selected from the group consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols, aldehydes, ketones,
 - 10 esters, ethers, terpenes, nitriles, and mixtures thereof;
 - ii) one or more pro-fragrances or pro-accords selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) optionally from about 0.01%, preferably from about 0.5%, more preferably from about 5%, most preferably from about 25% to about 100%, more preferably to about 75%, most preferably to about 50% by
 15 weight, of an aldehyde or ketone releasing pro-fragrance or pro-accord as described herein above;
 - b) optionally from about 0.01%, preferably from about 0.5%, more preferably from about 5%, most preferably from about 25% to about 100%, more preferably to about 75%, most preferably to about 50% by
 20 weight, of an alcohol releasing pro-fragrance or pro-accord as described herein above;
 - c) optionally from about 0.01%, preferably from about 0.5%, more preferably from about 5%, most preferably from about 25% to about 99%, more preferably to about 75%, most preferably to about 50% by
 25 weight, of one or more pro-accords formed from at least one fragrance raw material, wherein said pro-accord is an orthoester;
 - d) and mixtures thereof; and
 - iii) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

30 A yet further aspect of the present invention relates to delivery of "fragrance families" via the particles of the present invention. For example, several fragrance raw materials which are typically found together, can be delivered as a fragrance family. Non-limiting examples of these fragrance characters are lemon, strawberry, bayberry, and the like. Typically these fragrance

families comprise a fragrance raw material alcohol and one or more esters of said alcohol, *inter alia*, geraniol, geraniol acetate, geraniol formate.

An example of this fragrance family embodiment relates to a fragrance delivery system comprising:

- 5 a) from about 60% to about 99.9% by weight, of one or more particles having:
- i) a particle size of from about 5 microns to about 200 microns;
 - ii) a density of from about 0.9 g/cm³ to about 1.5 g/cm³, preferably about 1 g/cm³;

10 wherein a two or more fragrance raw materials which comprise a fragrance family are loaded onto each particle;

- b) optionally particles which comprise pro-fragrances or pro-accords; and
- c) optionally the balance particles which comprise adjunct ingredients.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to "fragrance palate" delivery systems or "particle accords" wherein individual fragrance raw materials are delivered to the particles of the present invention. A series of single fragrance raw materials are applied to a polymers and maintained in separate containers. The formulator can then admix the desired fragrance accord by combining amounts of the individual particles. For fragrance raw materials which can be loaded at higher or lower levels, the formulator will then adjust the relative amount of the particle to be admixed.

20 This aspect of the present invention can be suitably defined as a "fragrance particle accord" comprising:

- a) two or more fragrance raw material comprising particles according to the present invention wherein a single fragrance raw material is loaded onto each particle;
- b) optionally particles which comprise pro-fragrances or pro-accords; and
- 25 c) optionally the balance particles which comprise adjunct ingredients.

EMBODIMENTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is the delivery through the wash cycle of a particle to fabric which is capable of sustained release of a fragrance raw material or fragrance raw material accord. The following are examples of the use of the fragrance delivery systems of the present invention in the context of laundry detergent compositions.

Typically, laundry detergents comprise from about 0.01% to about 10% by weight, of fragrance raw materials depending upon the odor threshold values of the FRM's. All things

being equal, granular laundry detergent compositions, for example, will comprise from about 0.5% to about 2% by weight, of the composition FRM's.

The particles which comprise the fragrance delivery systems of the present invention which are adapted for use in laundry detergent compositions will typically comprise an amount of polymer or copolymer which is from about 2 times to about 10 times the weight of the fragrance or accord to be delivered. However, these ranges are not limiting and depending upon the embodiment and execution, the ranges may vary especially in light of the operable particle size range of the preferred embodiments.

The formulations of the present invention are not restricted to laundry compositions per se but can be any type of surfactant comprising cleaner, *inter alia*, rug shampoos, hard surface cleaners. Other formulations may be used to re-fresh fabric and will not comprise surfactants.

In the most basic form, the laundry detergent compositions of the present invention comprise:

- A) from about 0.01% by weight, of a fragrance delivery system comprising:
 - a) from about 60% to about 99.9% by weight, of a particle having:
 - i) an average particle size of from about 5 μ (microns), preferably from about 10 μ , more preferably from about 35 μ , most preferably from about 40 μ to about 300 μ , preferably to about 200 μ , more preferably to about 100 μ , most preferably to about 60 μ ;
 - ii) a density of from about 0.9 g/cm³ to about 1.5 g/cm³, preferably about 1 g/cm³; and
 - b) from about 0.1% to about 40% by weight, of a fragrance or fragrance accord;
- B) from about 0.01% by weight, preferably from about 0.1% more preferably from about 1% to about 60%, preferably to about 30% by weight, of said composition, of a surfactant system which comprises one or more surfactants selected from the group consisting of anionic, nonionic, cationic, zwitterionic, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof; and
- C) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

Example of formulations which benefit from the fragrance delivery systems of the present invention include formulations which comprise:

- a) from about 0.01% by weight, of a fragrance delivery system as described herein above;
- b) from about 0.5% to about 50% by weight, of a surfactant system comprising:
- i) from about 10% to about 99% by weight, of said surfactant system, of a nonionic surfactant;
 - ii) from about 1% to about 90% by weight, of said surfactant system, of an anionic surfactant;
 - iii) optionally, from 1% to about 50% by weight, of said surfactant system, of a deterative surfactant selected from the group consisting of cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof; and
- c) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

Preferably the Heavy Duty Liquid (HDL) compositions according to the present invention comprise:

- a) from about 0.01%, preferably from about 0.1%, more preferably from about 0.5%, most preferably from about 1% to about 10%, preferably to about 5%, more preferably to about 3%, most preferably to about 2% by weight, of a zwitterionic polyamine wherein said polyamine comprises more anionic substituents than the number of backbone quaternary nitrogen units;
- b) from about 0.00005% to about 0.005% by weight, of an enzyme system comprising:
- i) from about 20% to about 99% by weight, of a said enzyme system, a xyloglucanase enzyme;
 - ii) from about 1% to about 80% by weight, of said enzyme system, a mannanase enzyme;
 - iii) optionally, from 1% to 80% by weight, of said enzyme system one or more enzymes selected from the group consisting of protease enzymes, amylase enzymes, cellulase enzymes, lipolase enzymes, lipase enzymes, peroxidase enzymes, cutinase enzymes, and mixtures thereof;
- c) from about 0.5% to about 50% by weight, of a surfactant system comprising:
- i) from about 10% to about 99% by weight, of said surfactant system, of a nonionic surfactant;

- ii) from about 1% to about 90% by weight, of said surfactant system, of an anionic surfactant;
- iii) optionally, from 1% to about 50% by weight, of said surfactant system, of a deterative surfactant selected from the group consisting of cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof; and
- d) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.

10

SURFACTANT SYSTEM

The laundry detergent compositions of the present invention comprise a surfactant system. The surfactant systems of the present invention may comprise any type of deterative surfactant, non-limiting examples of which include one or more mid-chain branched alkyl sulfate surfactants, one or more mid-chain branched alkyl alkoxy sulfate surfactants, one or more mid-chain branched aryl sulfonate surfactants, one or more non mid-chain branched sulphonates, sulphates, cationic surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof.

The total amount of surfactant present in the compositions of the present invention is from about 0.01% by weight, preferably from about 0.1% more preferably from about 1% to about 60%, preferably to about 30% by weight, of said composition.

Nonlimiting examples of surfactants useful herein include:

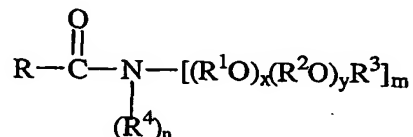
- a) C₁₁-C₁₈ alkyl benzene sulfonates (LAS);
- b) C₆-C₁₈ mid-chain branched aryl sulfonates (BLAS);
- c) C₁₀-C₂₀ primary, α or ω -branched, and random alkyl sulfates (AS);
- 25 d) C₁₄-C₂₀ mid-chain branched alkyl sulfates (BAS);
- e) C₁₀-C₁₈ secondary (2,3) alkyl sulfates as described in U.S. 3,234,258 Morris, issued February 8, 1966; U.S. 5,075,041 Lutz, issued December 24, 1991; U.S. 5,349,101 Lutz et al., issued September 20, 1994; and U.S. 5,389,277 Prieto, issued February 14, 1995 each incorporated herein by reference;
- 30 f) C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl alkoxy sulfates (AE_xS) wherein preferably x is from 1-7;
- g) C₁₄-C₂₀ mid-chain branched alkyl alkoxy sulfates (BAE_xS);
- h) C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl alkoxy carboxylates preferably comprising 1-5 ethoxy units;

- 5 i) C₁₂-C₁₈ alkyl ethoxylates, C₆-C₁₂ alkyl phenol alkoxyates wherein the alkoxyate units are a mixture of ethyleneoxy and propyleneoxy units, C₁₂-C₁₈ alcohol and C₆-C₁₂ alkyl phenol condensates with ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block polymers *inter alia* Pluronic[®] ex BASF which are disclosed in U.S. 3,929,678 Laughlin et al., issued December 30, 1975, incorporated herein by reference;
- j) C₁₄-C₂₂ mid-chain branched alkyl alkoxyates, BAE_x;
- k) Alkylpolysaccharides as disclosed in U.S. 4,565,647 Llenado, issued January 26, 1986, incorporated herein by reference;
- l) Polyhydroxy fatty acid amides having the formula:



wherein R⁷ is C₅-C₃₁ alkyl; R⁸ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ hydroxyalkyl, Q is a polyhydroxyalkyl moiety having a linear alkyl chain with at least 3 hydroxyls directly connected to the chain, or an alkoxyated derivative thereof; preferred alkoxy is ethoxy or propoxy, and mixtures thereof; preferred Q is derived from a reducing sugar in a reductive amination reaction, more preferably Q is a glycityl moiety; Q is more preferably selected from the group consisting of -CH₂(CHOH)_nCH₂OH, -CH₂(CH₂OH)(CHOH)_{n-1}CH₂OH, -CH₂(CHOH)₂-(CHOR')(CHOH)CH₂OH, and alkoxyated derivatives thereof, wherein n is an integer from 3 to 5, inclusive, and R' is hydrogen or a cyclic or aliphatic monosaccharide, which are described in U.S. 5,489,393 Connor et al., issued February 6, 1996; and U.S. 5,45,982 Murch et al., issued October 3, 1995, both incorporated herein by reference.

A non-limiting example of a nonionic surfactant suitable for use in the present invention has the formula:



25 wherein R is C₇-C₂₁ linear alkyl, C₇-C₂₁ branched alkyl, C₇-C₂₁ linear alkenyl, C₇-C₂₁ branched alkenyl, and mixtures thereof.

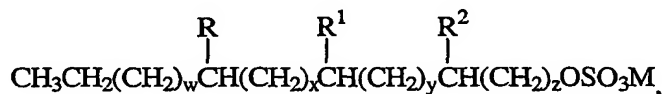
R¹ is ethylene; R² is C₃-C₄ linear alkyl, C₃-C₄ branched alkyl, and mixtures thereof; preferably R² is 1,2-propylene.

R³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄ linear alkyl, C₃-C₄ branched alkyl, and mixtures thereof; preferably 30 hydrogen or methyl, more preferably hydrogen.

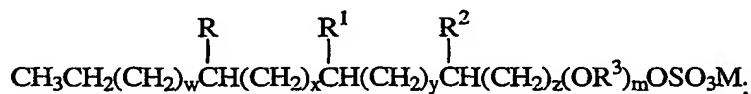
R^4 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 linear alkyl, C_3 - C_4 branched alkyl, and mixtures thereof; preferably hydrogen. When the index m is equal to 2 the index n must be equal to 0 and the R^4 unit is absent and is instead replaced by a $-(R^1O)_x(R^2O)_yR^3$ unit.

The index m is 1 or 2, the index n is 0 or 1, provided that when m is equal to 1, n is equal to 1; and when m is 2 n is 0; preferably m is equal to 1 and n is equal to one, resulting in one $-(R^1O)_x(R^2O)_yR^3$ unit and R^4 being present on the nitrogen. The index x is from 0 to about 50, preferably from about 3 to about 25, more preferably from about 3 to about 10. The index y is from 0 to about 10, preferably 0, however when the index y is not equal to 0, y is from 1 to about 4. Preferably all of the alkyleneoxy units are ethyleneoxy units. Those skilled in the art of ethoxylated polyoxyalkylene alkyl amide surface active agents will recognize that the values for the indices x and y are average values and the true values may range over several values depending upon the process used to alkoxyate the amides.

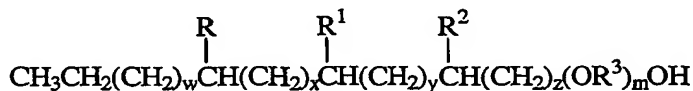
The mid-chain branched alkyl sulfate surfactants of the present invention have the formula:



the alkyl alkoxy sulfates have the formula:



the alkyl alkoxyates have the formula:



wherein R , R^1 , and R^2 are each independently hydrogen, C_1 - C_3 alkyl, and mixtures thereof; provided at least one of R , R^1 , and R^2 is not hydrogen; preferably R , R^1 , and R^2 are methyl; preferably one of R , R^1 , and R^2 is methyl and the other units are hydrogen. The total number of carbon atoms in the mid-chain branched alkyl sulfate and alkyl alkoxy sulfate surfactants is from 14 to 20; the index w is an integer from 0 to 13; x is an integer from 0 to 13; y is an integer from 0 to 13; z is an integer of at least 1; provided $w + x + y + z$ is from 8 to 14 and the total number of carbon atoms in a surfactant is from 14 to 20; R^3 is C_1 - C_4 linear or branched alkylene, preferably

ethylene, 1,2-propylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,2-butylene, 1,4-butylene, and mixtures thereof.

However, a preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises from 1 to 3 units wherein R^3 is 1,2-propylene, 1,3-propylene, or mixtures thereof followed by the balance of the R^3 units comprising ethylene units. Another preferred embodiment comprises R^3 units which are
5 randomly ethylene and 1,2-propylene units. The average value of the index m is at least about 0.01. When the index m has low values, the surfactant system comprises mostly alkyl sulfates with a small amount of alkyl alkoxy sulfate surfactant. Some tertiary carbon atoms may be present in the alkyl chain, however, this embodiment is not desired.

M denotes a cation, preferably hydrogen, a water soluble cation, and mixtures thereof.

10 Non-limiting examples of water soluble cations include sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, alkyl ammonium, and mixtures thereof.

ADJUNCT INGREDIENTS

The following are non-limiting examples of adjunct ingredients useful in the laundry
15 compositions of the present invention, said adjunct ingredients include builders, optical brighteners, soil release polymers, dye transfer agents, dispersants, enzymes, suds suppressers, dyes, perfumes, colorants, filler salts, hydrotropes, photoactivators, fluorescers, fabric conditioners, hydrolyzable surfactants, preservatives, anti-oxidants, chelants, stabilizers, anti-shrinkage agents, anti-wrinkle agents, germicides, fungicides, anti corrosion agents, and mixtures
20 thereof.

Builders - The laundry detergent compositions of the present invention preferably comprise one or more detergent builders or builder systems. When present, the compositions will typically comprise at least about 1% builder, preferably from about 5%, more preferably from about 10% to about 80%, preferably to about 50%, more preferably to about 30% by
25 weight, of detergent builder.

Inorganic or P-containing detergent builders include, but are not limited to, the alkali metal, ammonium and alkanolammonium salts of polyphosphates (exemplified by the tripolyphosphates, pyrophosphates, and glassy polymeric meta-phosphates), phosphonates, phytic acid, silicates, carbonates (including bicarbonates and sesquicarbonates), sulphates, and
30 aluminosilicates. However, non-phosphate builders are required in some locales. Importantly, the compositions herein function surprisingly well even in the presence of the so-called "weak" builders (as compared with phosphates) such as citrate, or in the so-called "underbuilt" situation that may occur with zeolite or layered silicate builders.

Examples of silicate builders are the alkali metal silicates, particularly those having a $\text{SiO}_2\text{:Na}_2\text{O}$ ratio in the range 1.6:1 to 3.2:1 and layered silicates, such as the layered sodium silicates described in U.S. 4,664,839 Rieck, issued May 12, 1987. NaSKS-6 is the trademark for a crystalline layered silicate marketed by Hoechst (commonly abbreviated herein as "SKS-6").

5 Unlike zeolite builders, the Na SKS-6 silicate builder does not contain aluminum. NaSKS-6 has the delta- Na_2SiO_5 morphology form of layered silicate. It can be prepared by methods such as those described in German DE-A-3,417,649 and DE-A-3,742,043. SKS-6 is a highly preferred layered silicate for use herein, but other such layered silicates, such as those having the general formula $\text{NaMSi}_x\text{O}_{2x+1} \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ wherein M is sodium or hydrogen, x is a number from 1.9 to 4, 10 preferably 2, and y is a number from 0 to 20, preferably 0 can be used herein. Various other layered silicates from Hoechst include NaSKS-5, NaSKS-7 and NaSKS-11, as the alpha, beta and gamma forms. As noted above, the delta- Na_2SiO_5 (NaSKS-6 form) is most preferred for use herein. Other silicates may also be useful such as for example magnesium silicate, which can serve as a crispening agent in granular formulations, as a stabilizing agent for oxygen bleaches, 15 and as a component of suds control systems.

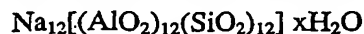
Examples of carbonate builders are the alkaline earth and alkali metal carbonates as disclosed in German Patent Application No. 2,321,001 published on November 15, 1973.

Aluminosilicate builders are useful in the present invention. Aluminosilicate builders are of great importance in most currently marketed heavy duty granular detergent compositions, 20 and can also be a significant builder ingredient in liquid detergent formulations. Aluminosilicate builders include those having the empirical formula:



wherein z and y are integers of at least 6, the molar ratio of z to y is in the range from 1.0 to about 0.5, and x is an integer from about 15 to about 264.

25 Useful aluminosilicate ion exchange materials are commercially available. These aluminosilicates can be crystalline or amorphous in structure and can be naturally-occurring aluminosilicates or synthetically derived. A method for producing aluminosilicate ion exchange materials is disclosed in U.S. 3,985,669, Krummel et al, issued October 12, 1976. Preferred synthetic crystalline aluminosilicate ion exchange materials useful herein are available under the 30 designations Zeolite A, Zeolite P (B), Zeolite MAP and Zeolite X. In an especially preferred embodiment, the crystalline aluminosilicate ion exchange material has the formula:



wherein x is from about 20 to about 30, especially about 27. This material is known as Zeolite A. Dehydrated zeolites ($x = 0 - 10$) may also be used herein. Preferably, the aluminosilicate has a particle size of about 0.1-10 microns in diameter.

Organic detergent builders suitable for the purposes of the present invention include, but are not restricted to, a wide variety of polycarboxylate compounds. As used herein, "polycarboxylate" refers to compounds having a plurality of carboxylate groups, preferably at least 3 carboxylates. Polycarboxylate builder can generally be added to the composition in acid form, but can also be added in the form of a neutralized salt. When utilized in salt form, alkali metals, such as sodium, potassium, and lithium, or alkanolammonium salts are preferred.

Included among the polycarboxylate builders are a variety of categories of useful materials. One important category of polycarboxylate builders encompasses the ether polycarboxylates, including oxydisuccinate, as disclosed in U.S. 3,128,287 Berg, issued April 7, 1964, and U.S. 3,635,830 Lamberti et al., issued January 18, 1972. See also "TMS/TDS" builders of U.S. 4,663,071 Bush et al., issued May 5, 1987. Suitable ether polycarboxylates also include cyclic compounds, particularly alicyclic compounds, such as those described in U.S. 3,923,679 Rapko, issued December 2, 1975; U.S. 4,158,635 Crutchfield et al., issued June 19, 1979; U.S. 4,120,874 Crutchfield et al., issued October 17, 1978; and U.S. 4,102,903 Crutchfield et al., issued July 25, 1978.

Other useful detergency builders include the ether hydroxypolycarboxylates, copolymers of maleic anhydride with ethylene or vinyl methyl ether, 1, 3, 5-trihydroxy benzene-2, 4, 6-trisulphonic acid, and carboxymethyloxysuccinic acid, the various alkali metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts of polyacetic acids such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and nitrilotriacetic acid, as well as polycarboxylates such as mellitic acid, succinic acid, oxydisuccinic acid, polymaleic acid, benzene 1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid, carboxymethyloxysuccinic acid, and soluble salts thereof.

Citrate builders, e.g., citric acid and soluble salts thereof (particularly sodium salt), are polycarboxylate builders of particular importance for heavy duty liquid detergent formulations due to their availability from renewable resources and their biodegradability. Citrates can also be used in granular compositions, especially in combination with zeolite and/or layered silicate builders. Oxydisuccinates are also especially useful in such compositions and combinations.

Also suitable in the detergent compositions of the present invention are the 3,3-dicarboxy-4-oxa-1,6-hexanedioates and the related compounds disclosed in U.S. 4,566,984, Bush, issued January 28, 1986. Useful succinic acid builders include the C_5 - C_{20} alkyl and alkenyl

succinic acids and salts thereof. A particularly preferred compound of this type is dodecenylsuccinic acid. Specific examples of succinate builders include: laurylsuccinate, myristylsuccinate, palmitylsuccinate, 2-dodecenylsuccinate (preferred), 2-pentadecenylsuccinate, and the like. Laurylsuccinates are the preferred builders of this group, and are described in

5 European Patent Application 86200690.5/0,200,263, published November 5, 1986.

Other suitable polycarboxylates are disclosed in U.S. 4,144,226, Crutchfield et al., issued March 13, 1979 and in U.S. 3,308,067, Diehl, issued March 7, 1967. See also Diehl U.S. Patent 3,723,322.

10 Fatty acids, e.g., C₁₂-C₁₈ monocarboxylic acids, can also be incorporated into the compositions alone, or in combination with the aforesaid builders, especially citrate and/or the succinate builders, to provide additional builder activity. Such use of fatty acids will generally result in a diminution of sudsing, which should be taken into account by the formulator.

In situations where phosphorus-based builders can be used, and especially in the formulation of bars used for hand-laundrying operations, the various alkali metal phosphates such as
15 the well-known sodium tripolyphosphates, sodium pyrophosphate and sodium orthophosphate can be used. Phosphonate builders such as ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonate and other known phosphonates (see, for example, U.S. Patents 3,159,581; 3,213,030; 3,422,021; 3,400,148 and 3,422,137) can also be used.

Dispersants

20 When present, the laundry detergent compositions of the present invention comprise from about 0.01%, preferably from about 0.1%, more preferably from about 0.25%, most preferably from about 0.5% to about 5%, preferably to about 3%, more preferably to about 2% by weight, of one or more soil dispersants.

A description of suitable polyalkyleneimine dispersants which may be incorporated into
25 the laundry detergent compositions of the present invention can be found in U.S. 4,597,898 Vander Meer, issued July 1, 1986; European Patent Application 111,965 Oh and Gosselink, published June 27, 1984; European Patent Application 111,984 Gosselink, published June 27, 1984; European Patent Application 112,592 Gosselink, published July 4, 1984; U.S. 4,548,744 Connor, issued October 22, 1985; and U.S. 5,565,145 Watson et al., issued October 15, 1996; all
30 of which are included herein by reference. However, any suitable clay/soil dispersant or anti-redeposition agent can be used in the laundry compositions of the present invention.

In addition, polymeric dispersing agents which include polymeric polycarboxylates and polyethylene glycols, are suitable for use in the present invention. Polymeric polycarboxylate

materials can be prepared by polymerizing or copolymerizing suitable unsaturated monomers, preferably in their acid form. Unsaturated monomeric acids that can be polymerized to form suitable polymeric polycarboxylates include acrylic acid, maleic acid (or maleic anhydride), fumaric acid, itaconic acid, aconitic acid, mesaconic acid, citraconic acid and methylenemalononic acid. The presence in the polymeric polycarboxylates herein or monomeric segments, containing no carboxylate radicals such as vinylmethyl ether, styrene, ethylene, etc. is suitable provided that such segments do not constitute more than about 40% by weight.

Particularly suitable polymeric polycarboxylates can be derived from acrylic acid. Such acrylic acid-based polymers which are useful herein are the water-soluble salts of polymerized acrylic acid. The average molecular weight of such polymers in the acid form preferably ranges from about 2,000 to 10,000, more preferably from about 4,000 to 7,000 and most preferably from about 4,000 to 5,000. Water-soluble salts of such acrylic acid polymers can include, for example, the alkali metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts. Soluble polymers of this type are known materials. Use of polyacrylates of this type in detergent compositions has been disclosed, for example, in U.S. 3,308,067 Diehl, issued March 7, 1967.

Acrylic/maleic-based copolymers may also be used as a preferred component of the dispersing/anti-redeposition agent. Such materials include the water-soluble salts of copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid. The average molecular weight of such copolymers in the acid form preferably ranges from about 2,000, preferably from about 5,000, more preferably from about 7,000 to 100,000, more preferably to 75,000, most preferably to 65,000. The ratio of acrylate to maleate segments in such copolymers will generally range from about 30:1 to about 1:1, more preferably from about 10:1 to 2:1. Water-soluble salts of such acrylic acid/maleic acid copolymers can include, for example, the alkali metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts. Soluble acrylate/maleate copolymers of this type are known materials which are described in European Patent Application No. 66915, published December 15, 1982, as well as in EP 193,360, published September 3, 1986, which also describes such polymers comprising hydroxypropylacrylate. Still other useful dispersing agents include the maleic/acrylic/vinyl alcohol terpolymers. Such materials are also disclosed in EP 193,360, including, for example, the 45/45/10 terpolymer of acrylic/maleic/vinyl alcohol.

Another polymeric material which can be included is polyethylene glycol (PEG). PEG can exhibit dispersing agent performance as well as act as a clay soil removal-antiredeposition agent. Typical molecular weight ranges for these purposes range from about 500 to about

100,000, preferably from about 1,000 to about 50,000, more preferably from about 1,500 to about 10,000.

Polyaspartate and polyglutamate dispersing agents may also be used, especially in conjunction with zeolite builders. Dispersing agents such as polyaspartate preferably have a
5 molecular weight (avg.) of about 10,000.

Soil Release Agents

The compositions according to the present invention may optionally comprise one or more soil release agents. If utilized, soil release agents will generally comprise from about 0.01%, preferably from about 0.1%, more preferably from about 0.2% to about 10%, preferably
10 to about 5%, more preferably to about 3% by weight, of the composition. Polymeric soil release agents are characterized by having both hydrophilic segments, to hydrophilize the surface of hydrophobic fibers, such as polyester and nylon, and hydrophobic segments, to deposit upon hydrophobic fibers and remain adhered thereto through completion of the laundry cycle and, thus, serve as an anchor for the hydrophilic segments. This can enable stains occurring subsequent to
15 treatment with the soil release agent to be more easily cleaned in later washing procedures.

The following, all included herein by reference, describe soil release polymers suitable for use in the present invention. U.S. 5,843,878 Gosselink *et al.*, issued December 1, 1999; U.S. 5,834,412 Rohrbaugh *et al.*, issued November 10, 1998; U.S. 5,728,671 Rohrbaugh *et al.*, issued March 17, 1998; U.S. 5,691,298 Gosselink *et al.*, issued November 25, 1997; U.S. 5,599,782 Pan
20 *et al.*, issued February 4, 1997; U.S. 5,415,807 Gosselink *et al.*, issued May 16, 1995; U.S. 5,182,043 Morrall *et al.*, issued January 26, 1993; U.S. 4,956,447 Gosselink *et al.*, issued September 11, 1990; U.S. 4,976,879 Maldonado *et al.* issued December 11, 1990; U.S. 4,968,451 Scheibel *et al.*, issued November 6, 1990; U.S. 4,925,577 Borchert, Sr. *et al.*, issued May 15, 1990; U.S. 4,861,512 Gosselink, issued August 29, 1989; U.S. 4,877,896 Maldonado *et al.*,
25 issued October 31, 1989; U.S. 4,771,730 Gosselink *et al.*, issued October 27, 1987; U.S. 711,730 Gosselink *et al.*, issued December 8, 1987; U.S. 4,721,580 Gosselink issued January 26, 1988; U.S. 4,000,093 Nicol *et al.*, issued December 28, 1976; U.S. 3,959,230 Hayes, issued May 25, 1976; U.S. 3,893,929 Basadur, issued July 8, 1975; and European Patent Application 0 219 048, published April 22, 1987 by Kud *et al.*

30 Further suitable soil release agents are described in U.S. 4,201,824 Voilland *et al.*; U.S. 4,240,918 Lagasse *et al.*; U.S. 4,525,524 Tung *et al.*; U.S. 4,579,681 Ruppert *et al.*; U.S. 4,220,918; U.S. 4,787,989; EP 279,134 A, 1988 to Rhone-Poulenc Chemie; EP 457,205 A to BASF (1991); and DE 2,335,044 to Unilever N.V., 1974; all incorporated herein by reference.

METHOD OF USE

The present invention relates to a method of delivering fragrances to a *situs*, said method comprising the step of contacting a situs wherein an enhanced fragrance is desired with a composition comprising the fragrance delivery system of the present invention.

An example of a method according to the present invention comprises the step of contacting a *situs* with a composition according to the present invention.

The present invention further relates to the surprising discovery that delivery of a fragrance or perfume can be accomplished by selecting a particle having a particle size which matches the means or method by which the fragrance delivery systems is to be delivered. For example, the formulator who prepares a laundry detergent composition for use as a hand-wash composition will formulate a particle having an average particle size which is typically less than 100 microns. However, a particle to be delivered via an automatic laundry system will have an average particle size which is typically 100 microns or greater.

An example of a method according to the present invention comprises the steps of:

- a) selecting an average particle size and forming a particle;
- b) formulating a composition comprising said particle; and
- c) contacting a situs with said composition.

The present invention also relates to a method for delivering a "fragrance particle accord", said method comprising the steps of:

- a) applying to a particle according to the present invention a single fragrance raw material;
- b) combining two or more particles on to which is loaded different fragrance raw materials; and
- c) applying said particles to a situs.

The following is a non-limiting example of a composition according to the present invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A fragrance raw material delivery system comprising:
 - A) particles having:
 - i) an average particle size sufficient to become entrapped on fabric;
 - ii) a density of from 0.9 g/cm^3 to 1.5 g/cm^3 ; and
 - B) a fragrance or fragrance accord component.
2. A system according to Claim 1 wherein said particle size is from 40 microns to 60 microns.
3. A system according to either Claim 1 or 2 wherein said particle has an average density of 1 g/cm^3 .
4. A system according to any of Claims 1-3 wherein said particle comprises a polymer or copolymer selected from the group consisting of polyolefins, vinyl polymers, polyesters, polycarbonates, polyamides, polyethers, polyurethanes, polysaccharides, silicon-based polymers, and mixtures thereof.
5. A system according to any of Claims 1-4 wherein said particle comprises one or more monomer units selected from the group consisting of vinyl aromatic monomers, acryl monomers, methacryl monomers, conjugated diene monomers, miscellaneous monomers, silicon containing monomers, and mixtures thereof..
6. A system according to any of Claims 1-5 wherein said fragrance component comprises fragrance raw materials selected from the group consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, carbonates, ethers, C_{10} - C_{15} terpenes, and mixtures thereof.
7. A system according to any of Claims 1-6 wherein said fragrance component comprises one or more pro-fragrances or pro-accords selected from the group consisting of acetals, ketals, orthoesters, β -ketoesters, β -amino ketones, oxazolidines, tetrahydro-1,3-oxazines, thiazolidines, tetrahydro-1,3-thiazines, orthocarbonates, and mixtures thereof.

8. A system according to Claim 1 wherein said fragrance component comprises:
- i) from 0.01% by weight, a fragrance raw material component comprising:
 - a) at least 0.01% by weight, of a mixture of one or more base note fragrances;
 - b) at least 0.01% by weight, of a mixture of one or more top or middle note fragrances;
 - c) the balance carriers, fixatives, and other adjunct ingredients; and
 - ii) optionally from 0.1% by weight, of a pro-fragrance or pro-accord component, said pro-fragrance or pro-accord selected from the group comprising:
 - a) from 0.01% by weight, of one or more ketone or aldehyde releasing compounds;
 - b) from 0.01% by weight, of one or more alcohol releasing compounds;
 - c) from 0.01% by weight, of one or more ester releasing compounds;
 - d) from 0.01% by weight, of one or more terpene releasing compounds; and
 - e) the balance carriers, stabilizers, and other adjunct ingredients.
9. A laundry detergent composition comprising:
- A) from 0.01% by weight, of a fragrance delivery system comprising:
 - a) from 60% to 99.9% by weight, of a particle having:
 - i) a particle size of from 5 microns to 200 microns;
 - ii) a density of from 0.9 g/cm³ to 1.5 g/cm³, preferably 1 g/cm³; and
 - b) from 01% to 40% by weight, of a fragrance or fragrance accord;
 - B) from 0.01% to 60% by weight, of a surfactant system which comprises one or more surfactants selected from the group consisting of anionic, nonionic, cationic, zwitterionic, ampholytic surfactants, and mixtures thereof; and
 - C) the balance carriers and adjunct ingredients.
10. A fragrance particle accord comprising:
- a) from 60% to 99.9% by weight, of two or more particles having:
 - i) a particle size of from 5 microns to 200 microns;
 - ii) a density of from 0.9 g/cm³ to 1.5 g/cm³, preferably 1 g/cm³;wherein a single fragrance raw material is loaded onto each particle;
 - b) optionally particles which comprise pro-fragrances or pro-accords; and
 - c) optionally the balance particles which comprise adjunct ingredients.

11. A fragrance delivery system comprising:
 - a) from 60% to 99.9% by weight, of one or more particles having:
 - i) a particle size of from 5 microns to 200 microns;
 - ii) a density of from 0.9 g/cm³ to 1.5 g/cm³, preferably 1 g/cm³;wherein a two or more fragrance raw materials which comprise a fragrance family are loaded onto each particle;
 - b) optionally particles which comprise pro-fragrances or pro-accords; and
 - c) optionally the balance particles which comprise adjunct ingredients.
12. A method for providing enhanced fragrance to a situs comprising the steps of:
 - a) selecting a particle having an average particle size from 5 microns to 200 microns;
 - b) depositing a fragrance on said particle; and
 - c) contacting a situs with said particle.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In - ional Application No

PCT/US 01/21301

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 C11D3/50 C11D17/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	WO 98 07405 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 26 February 1998 (1998-02-26) page 4, paragraph 5 -page 22, paragraph 6 claims 1-9	1, 6-8, 10, 11
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Serbetsoglou, A

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